Sustainable Human Settlements

COGHSTA

Department:
Co-operative Governance, Human Settlements & Traditional Affairs
Northern Cape

22 AUGUST 2018
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BACKGROUND
During the Ministry of Human Settlements’ Budget Vote in Parliament on 03 May 2016, the Minister of Human Settlements announced during her budget speech that MinMec has taken a decision to target the Northern Cape Province for the complete eradication of the housing backlog.

“I would like to be able to say within my tenure in this administration that there is a province that has no backlog and naturally therefore, no shacks.” said the Minister.

Minister Sisulu – Key Note Address to planners 5th July 2016 (special thanks to SAPI for the photo)
### MAIN TYPE OF DWELLINGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<td>7,0</td>
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### INFORMAL DWELLINGS

- Informal dwelling/shack in backyard,
- Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard (e.g. in an informal settlement or on a farm)

<table>
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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2016</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>39 604</td>
<td>42 246</td>
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**HOUSING BACKLOGS**
The housing projects currently being undertaken in NC and those planned will form part of a robust mega housing programme.

The sustainable human settlements approach as prescribed in national policy will be strictly applied (shift from only delivering FSH).

All projects must be mixed-use, mixed-income, and integrated into the spatial and economic fabric of the towns and cities, and address the unique context of NC and its various localities.

Procurement is a strategic matter. Current processes to be reviewed and amended accordingly.
The main objectives:

- Accelerate housing delivery
- Improve the quality of housing products and environments to ensure asset creation
- Ensure a single efficient formal housing market
- Restructure and reintegrate human settlements
- **Key shift:** Housing is an economic driver for the country and an economic asset for beneficiaries
Sustainable Human Settlements

1. Spatial transformation and economic integration
2. Viable infrastructure provisioning and life-cycle management
3. Functional, responsive and innovative design
4. Easy and close access to range of services and amenities
5. Affordable urban living
6. Financial viability
7. Effective urban management and municipal financial sustainability
8. Environmental sustainability
9. Local job creation and empowerment
NORTHERN CAPE SUSTAINABLE HUMAN SETTLEMENTS MAPPING OF 2016/17 AND 2017/18 PROJECTS

Planned number of units (scope) = 11,437

Completed units = 1,609

3,370 sites ready for construction

6,458 sites to be serviced
What makes Northern Cape Unique?
NC & NATIONAL CONTEXT

Northern Cape houses 2% SA Pop, Low pop density, Population Growth Rate 1.4%
301 406 Households

SA Economy:
- 6% mining
- 0.5% Manufacturing
- 7% agriculture
- 1% construction

2.3 % to National GDP

Source: PSDF 2012
PLANNING FOR THE FUTURE

Population and Households Projection

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<th>Year</th>
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<th>Households</th>
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<td>1145861</td>
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<td>2020</td>
<td>1298594</td>
<td>322600</td>
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<tr>
<td>2030</td>
<td>1492289</td>
<td>348038</td>
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<tr>
<td>2040</td>
<td>1714879</td>
<td>375412</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2050</td>
<td>1970662</td>
<td>404939</td>
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</table>

Estimated Increase in households:
- 2020: 21,194
- 2030: 25,438
- 2040: 52,812
- 2050: 82,339

Estimates on 1.4% population growth rate and 0.76% growth in households
- Tourism – Transnational parks
- Renewable Energy production
- Minerals
  + Value add work on waste from extraction
  + Beneficiation
- Science and Technology
  + Square Kilometre Array

NORTHERN CAPE HAS OPPORTUNITIES

Mineral Extraction

% Contribution to Provincial Economy

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Mining</th>
<th>Agriculture</th>
<th>Manufacturing</th>
<th>Construction</th>
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<tr>
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<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>22</td>
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</table>

Mineral Extraction

- % production for SA from Northern Cape
- Estimated output R68.6 billion
In Previous Apartheid Settlements....

21% of the population live
This is less than national figure 27%

No metro areas just one secondary city (Sol Plaatje, which includes Kimberley)

There is a relatively large share of Coloured, White & Indian race groups in the total population 47% compared to 20% nationally

Median household R2 260 pm, compared to R3 900 in the province

Only 21% of working-age people employed, compared to 40% in the province.

From 1996 to 2011 Population increased by 2% province population growth 16% well below the national average growth

In 2015, 21% working-age population aged over 20, had matric Province rate was 26% nationally figure was 29%.

Only 9% of the Northern Cape’s adult population had a matric compared to 13% nationally The share of adults in the Northern Cape with matric had climbed from 11% in 1996.

Province : 8% NO INCOME, 20% UNEMPLOYED, 44% SEMI OR UNSKILLED LABOUR
Sol Plaatjie accounts for 20% of the province’s population. Compared to 40% of the national population living in metro areas and secondary cities.

77% of households in the Northern Cape have running water in their houses or yards, compared to 73% in 1996. 92% have electricity, up from 64% in 1996. Nationally, 73% of households have running water and 85% electricity.

Sol Plaatjie received 10% of current and 8% of capital transfers and subsidies, mostly from the national government. Still, it spent R7 000 per person compared to R5 100 per person in the other municipalities in the Northern Cape.

Sol Plaatjie, with 20% of the population, raised 36% of all municipal rates and tariffs in the province.

Municipal expenditure per person came to R5 500 in 2015/2016, compared to R5 900 nationally.
## 5 Key Towns in Five Districts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>AREA (km²)</th>
<th>% of Province</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>% of Province</th>
<th>Density (per km²)</th>
<th>Pop Growth Rate</th>
<th>Seat</th>
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<tr>
<td>Frances Baard District Municipality</td>
<td>13,518</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
<td>382,086</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>28.3</td>
<td>1.66</td>
<td>Kimberley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality</td>
<td>27,283</td>
<td>7.3%</td>
<td>224,799</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>Kuruman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Namakwa District Municipality</td>
<td>126,836</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>115,842</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.69</td>
<td>Springbok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pixley ka Seme District Municipality</td>
<td>102,727</td>
<td>27.8%</td>
<td>186,351</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.12</td>
<td>De Aar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZF Mgcawu District Municipality</td>
<td>102,524</td>
<td>27.5%</td>
<td>236,783</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>1.58</td>
<td>Upington</td>
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</table>
The Development of Towns and Cities Must Be Holistic

- Balance between the natural and built environments
- Vibrant living and movement spaces for people
- Future demand and needs have implications on:
  - space,
  - densities
  - movement capacities
  - infrastructure carrying capacities and
  - ecological carrying capacities to sustain human life
- Connectivity to their wider regions
- Generate and sustaining sufficient bulk water and power requirements
- Integrate innovative means and technologies
- Ensure access and affordability to services
- Decent housing in integrated neighbourhoods or mixed-use zones
FIVE DISTRICTS HAVE UNIQUE FEATURES

Corridors will develop Economic Stimulation

Housing Developments must be linked to corridors to create sustainable lives

Sustainable Human Settlements requires mixed income groups and mobility to be viable

Source PSDF 2012
DEVELOPMENT CORRIDORS

Source PSDF 2012
DEVELOPMENT CORRIDORS

FISHING AND MARICULTURE
- The Namaqualand coast is the centre of the fishing and mariculture sector. This corridor has its primary node at Port Nolloth and secondary nodes at Hondeklip Bay and Alexander Bay.

GAMAGARA CORRIDOR
- This corridor comprises the mining belt of the John Taolo Gaetsewe and Siyanda districts and runs from Lime Acres and Danielskuil to Hotazel in the north. The corridor focuses on the mining of iron and manganese.

KIMBERLEY FOOD CORRIDOR
- This corridor constitutes the food producing area from Hartswater and Jan Kempdorp through to Prieska, Hopetown and Douglas.

NAMAQUA INDUSTRIAL MINERALS CORRIDOR
- The Namakwa district has a multitude of industrial minerals such as granite, slate, mica, clay, etc. The intention is to develop a central processing and logistics hub in the Springbok area for the mining industry and its synergies.

SKA CORRIDOR
- This corridor centres around Carnarvon and Williston and extends to the proximity of De Aar and Upington.

SOLAR CORRIDOR
- This corridor centres around Upington and extends from roughly Kakamas in the north to De Aar in the east.

TOURISM: LAKE GARIPE
- This corridor centres around Lake Gariep and has significant tourism potential. It is a potential interprovincial hub for tourism which affects the Northern Cape, the Free State and the Eastern Cape.

TOURISM: N1
- This corridor connects Gauteng, Free State, Eastern Cape and Western Cape. Colesburg, Richmond and the other settlements along this route are the key beneficiaries and tourism hubs along this route.

TOURISM: N7
- This corridor stretches from Cape Town through Namaqualand up to Namibia. It is renowned for its unique aesthetic appeal and periodic natural spring flower displays.

UPINGTON MANUFACTURING AND ELECTRONICS IDZ (INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ZONE)
- The Upington Airport has been earmarked as a cargo hub for manufacturing related to local agriculture production, electronic goods production, SKA-related and solar energy goods and services. The airport is already a facility that exports large amounts of agricultural produce.
Sustainable Human Settlements

Protects the natural environment

And is closely linked to the Transport Network to enable mobility and access of people and goods

Source PSDF 2012
Readiness to deliver sustainable human settlements

ASSESSMENT & FINDINGS
The National Development Plan proposes that by 2050

- Inequalities in the land market that makes it difficult for the poor to access the benefits of life in towns and cities be addressed
- Stronger measures to reconfigure towns and cities towards more efficient and equitable urban forms be adopted
- Housing and land policies that accommodate diverse household types and circumstances be developed

Spatial restructuring:

- Must respond to Apartheid legacy of spatial patterns that exacerbate inequality and economic inefficiency
- Housing delivery is a process of social change
- Delivery of housing must be seen as a process for restructuring towns and cities
- Municipalities and the province must a play an elevated role in decision making and coordinating investment for social and economic infrastructure in towns and cities
CRITERIA

Financial Sustainability for Local Municipality

FSH under R500 000 no rates levies, in addition free basic services and waste removal provided

Economic Viability for citizens

Access to Jobs, mobility, affordability, create wealth

Social Life

Heath (clinics), education (schools) and safety (police stations) Amenities (libraries, sport grounds)

Environmental Fit

Settlements must create spatial: harmony, justice, equality, resilience & sustainability

Protection of Sensitive areas

Capacity of Bulk Infrastructure and connections

Threading of Settlements in the Provincial SDF District SDF Local SDF
FINDINGS

- Mixed income and mixed housing typologies limited
- Mixed land uses evident but limited and not consistent
- Backlog figures from PRM for Backlog eradication = 39 981
  - 2011 informal dwelling count = 39 604
  - 2016 informal dwelling count = 42 246
  - Draft development plan speak of 53 000
- Fit between the spatial development and economic opportunities not tight
- Mining Towns will require special attention linked to life cycle of mining
- Empowerment value chain in construction limited and needs to be expanded
BACKLOG FIGURES PER MUNICIPALITY

- Kamiesberg
- Richtersveld
- Emthanjeni
- Ubuntu
- Siyathemba
- Magareng
- Umsobomvu
- Thembelihle
- Namakwa
- Siyacuma
- Gamagara
- Tsantsabane
- Phokwane
- Ga-Segonyana
- Dawid Kruiper
- Sol Plaatjie

Backlog Figures
MINING AND THE HOUSING PROJECTS

Mining towns in the NUSP (National Urban Spatial plan)

Gamagara Ga-seganyana (also current CRDP sites)

Tsantsabane

IUDF, CRDP and Mining Towns – sites for NUSP
<table>
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<tr>
<th>PROGRAMME</th>
<th>TOWN PLANNING</th>
<th>SERVICES</th>
<th>UNITS</th>
<th>OTHER</th>
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<td>MINING TOWNS</td>
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### PLANNED DELIVERABLES 2017/18

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Towards Sustainable Human Settlements

RECOMMENDATIONS
Road Linkages and the Provincial Spatial Plan

Source PSDF 2012
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<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
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</table>
THANK YOU
RE A LEOGA
ENKOSSI
DANKIE
SIYABONGA